Amasements

tion of Portraits.

LTOU THEATRE 2-5:15—Faust.

LTOU THEATRE 2-5:15—Kate KIP.

ROADWAY THEATRE 2-8:16—The Highwayman.

ASINO-2-5—A Dangerous Maid.

ARNEGIE HALL—2-30. Symphone Concert.

ALY'S THEATRE 2-8:16—Merchant of Venice.

DEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concert and Cinematograph.

mategraph.

MPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Linus.

MPIRE THEATRE—2:5:10—A Runaway Girl.

DURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2-8-The Village

ARDEN THEATRE—2:15—5:15—The Christian. ARDEN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Catherine. RAND OPERA HOUSE—2—5:15—S In Siberia. ARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2—5:13—The Tree of Knowl-FRALD SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Hotel Tops TURY.

TURY PLACE THEATRE—2.8—Im Weissen Rosse'l.

EITH'S—Noon to 11 o. m—Continuous Performance.

NICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:16—The Head of

the Family.

OSTER & HIAL'S 2 8 - Vaudeville.

OSTER & HIAL'S 2 8 - Trelawny of the Wells.

TOEUM THEATRE 2 8 - Trelawny of the Wells.

ADISON SOL'ARE THEATRE 2 8 30 - On and Off.

ADISON SOL'ARE THEATRE 2 - E Nozae di Figure 2 8 - Philemon et Baucis and Cavalleria Rusti
garo. 8 - Philemon et Baucis and Cavalleria Rusti-CRAST HILL THEATRE—2 8:15—A Celebrated Case, ASTOR'S—12 to 11 t. m.—vaudevile.
ASTOR'S—12 to 11 t. m.—vaudevile.
AN T. 14CK'S THEATRE—2 8—Vaudeville.
ALLACK'S THEATRE—2—8:15—Pygmalion and Gala-

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Business Notices.

toll Top Desks and Office Furniture. reat Variety of Style and Price.

New York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session.

— House: The American International Bank ill was defeated; a bill to extend the customs nd revenue laws of the United States over the lawaiian Islands was passed.

Idwaiian Islands was passed.

POREIGN.—The American Peace Commissionrs left Paris for Havre and Southampton; they
ill sail to-day on the American Line steamer
t. Louis for this city; Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's
gent, filed a protest against the peace treaty
rith the Commissioners in Paris. ——Admiral
lewey says he expects no trouble from the
filipinos, whose attitude is daily becoming more
onciliatory toward the Americans. ——The
ritish steamer Brinkburn, from Galveston for
lavre, stranded on a reef of the Scilly Islands
nd will probably be a total loss. ——Lord
allsbury in a speech in London said that the
lovernment would not go to war on a question
f secondary importance. ——The National
sheral Federation passed a resolution of regret
t the resignation of the party leadership by
ir William Vernon Harcourt. ——Christopher
ykes, a weil-known society man, died in Lonon.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley spoke at uskeegee and Montgomery, Ala., and was resived with great enthusiasm. —— Inspectoreneral Breckinridge and Paymaster-General tanton gave their views on the proposed incease of the Army before the House Compilitee on Military Affairs. —— The tariff hich will go into effect in Cuba on January 1 as made public. —— The case of Senator lenney, of Delaware, was given to the jury. —— The annual meeting of the National Civil ervice Reform Association ended in Baltimore. —— Attorney-General Hancock will probably e retained by the State after January 1 to rosecute the canal cases. —— Important testmony tending to incriminate the defendant, as given in the Botkin trial. DOMESTIC.-President McKinley spoke at as given in the Botkin trial.

as given in the Botkin trial.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular and reactionry.——Lafayette Post gave a reception in one of Commander-in-Chief Sexton of the A. R. and Department Commander Wood, f New-York State——Orders were received the Army Building to prepare two transcorts, the Mohawk and Mobile, for a journey Manila with three regiments via the Suez anal.——The second trial of W. A. E. Ioore ended in a verdict of guilty of robbery the first degree, with a recommendation to state Controller Roberts conserved. the first degree, with a recommendation to hercy. State Controller Roberts construct with Governor-elect Roosevelt at the later's home at Oyster Bay. The Police toard, in response to an appeal from the THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: In-

MR. CROKER ON RAPID TRANSIT.

A statement attributed to Mr. Croker, preamably with full authority, expresses his aproval of underground rapid transit roads built rith private capital and his belief that the onstruction of such roads will be begun during fayor Van Wyck's administration. It cannot e denied that Mr. Croker's support is favorale to the enterprise in which men controlling erge interests are now supposed to be ready to mbark, provided they can have the terms aranged to suit them; while, on the other hand, is opposition to an issue of New-York County onds for the purpose is prejudicial to that plan. le speaks for Tammany and the municipal adinistration, which have persistently stood in ne way of the Rapid Transit Commission, and that he says must be taken into serious acount; but nevertheless at one point his statesent seems to go considerably further than it t necessary to follow him, if, as we suppose to e the case, his reference to what the city will rant and require is meant to imply that the resent Commission will have to be abolished nd negotiations conducted directly with the aunicipal authorities.

It is admitted, even by those who favor the cheme of a county loan and county ownership. hat there are some serious difficulties in the ray. Legislation authorizing that arrangement rould be necessary, and such legislation might ot be easily procured; moreover, if it were proured its validity would be subject to attack or onstitutional grounds, and would certainly ave to be determined by the Court of Appeals efore contracts could be let on that basis egal arguments supplied to the Rapid Transit commission, while ingenious and persuasive, re not conclusive. A final decision by the ighest court would be indispensable to the sucess of the plan which the Commission preers. The alternative proposition, that a conract for the underground roads should be sold utright to capitalists who would furnish the coney to carry it out, likewise involves an apeal to the Legislature, but would encounter no onstitutional objection, and the general impresion is that it would better suit the men who re understood to be taking an interest in the usiness. But the question on which side the alance of advantages to the community lies is ow open to discussion. It deserves and is likely o receive serious attention here and at Alany, and there is no reason why the standing f the Commission should be affected in the east by any decision which may be reached. 4r. Orr and his colleagues possess the entire onfidence of the people, who know that they rill ably and faithfully discharge the trust ommitted to them. Hitherto, through no fault I their own, they have been prevented from ecomplishing practical results. Now that cirumstances are in some respects more favorade, and there is a prospect of success in one ray or another, it is all the more desirable that enterprise should be left in the hands of the have conducted it to this point. The act that Tammany has finally received instrucions to support the general scheme of under-

tecting the public welfare by means of an inde-

pendent and inflexibly honest Commission. But it may be said that Tammany will continue to oppose and will probably succeed in defeating the undertaking so long as the present Commission remains in office. Well, that depends. There is more than a suspicion that it is the Metropolitan Street Railway Company which is encouraging a hope in inside circles that practical operations will be begun in the near future, and the people of New-York have no mason to doubt that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is able to take care of its own interests and live on comfortable terms with Tammany Hall. So far as we can see there is nothing in the present situation to warrant a belief that it will be necessary in the near future to get rid of the Rapid Transit Commission.

THE TRUE EXPLANATION. Commissioner McCartney has some plausible xcuses for the dirty condition of the streets. But he does not seem to realize that when he excuses himself he accuses himself. To admit, as he is forced to, that the streets are not as clean now as when Colonel Waring was in his place is to admit that he is not doing his work as well as it can be done. Cold weather came when Colonel Waring was in charge as well as now. The sprinkling of streets was as much out of order then as now. But the dust did not then fly in great choking clouds as it does now. If Colonel Waring could keep the dust down in winter Mr. McCartney could if he were the right sort of a Commissioner, and the fact that, instead of keeping down the dust, he devotes himself to telling why he cannot do what his predecessor did in precisely the same circumstances proves that he is not the right sort of a Commissioner.

It is perfectly true that the torn-up pavement in Broadway makes dust in that street unavoidable, and we are not disposed to blame Commissioner McCartney unduly for the discomforts there endured. But dust such as we have not had for three years before is not confined to Broadway. It fills eyes in Fifth-ave. It sweeps in clouds through the residence streets. It sifts into houses in quantities to surprise and distress the housekeeper who remembers the Strong administration. The street railroad improvements do not account for this. Utterly careless and slovenly sweeping is the secret, and no excuse about impossibility of sprinkling meets the case. Good street cleaning does not let the dust accumulate so that it cannot be removed without creating a nuisance. It is the common thing now to see great piles of street sweepings left exposed at the gutters for the wind to scatter. In Colonel Waring's time such piles were quickly put under cover and removed. Bags were used to gather up dirt before it was scattered, and systematic efforts were made less in the direction of heroic cleaning than in the direction of keeping the streets by constant work and watchfulness so that they did not need heroic

Mr. McCartney's excuses do not touch the fact that Colonel Waring kept the streets clean and he keeps them dirty. In face of that one fact all excuses amount to nothing. But if Mr. McCartney really wants a reason for his admitted failure he can find it in himself and his political system. Colonel Waring did not receive testimonials for his abilities as a political district boss, and Mr. McCartney does. Colonel Waring received testimonials for cleaning the streets, and Mr. McCartney does not. There is the difference. It explains everything better than Mr. McCartney's excuses about cold weather and no sprinkling.

THE STATE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The announcement from Manila that Rear-Admiral Dewey takes an optimistic view of affairs in the Philippines will be received with genuine satisfaction by Americans who have, with the best of reason, come to consider that officer as a sage as well as a hero. The keen perceptive faculties and the unerring judgment which he has shown in his arduous campaign of been no less noteworthy than his brilliant mend his opinions to his countrymen as deserv ng of all confidence. We have no doubt that the average American on reading any utterance of his says, or at least thinks, "If Dewey says so, why, it is so." And we have no doubt that in that the average American is quite right.

Now, Admiral Dewey has not been talking in a miscellaneous manner. He interviewed the interviewer, instead of submitting to an interview. But in the terse and lucid style of expression which is sometimes a gift of men of action he made known his sentiments and opinions concerning the empire which he won for the United States. It was already known that he decidedly favored the retention of the whole group by the United States. He now makes it clear that in his opinion the islands can be held without any serious trouble from the native insurgents, and that they will prove a valuable and profitable possession. He thinks there is a vast and fruitful field for American labor and enterprise, upon the cultivation of which we may now enter. As for the people, he has always regarded them as friendly at heart, and every day confirms him in that opinion. A few of them are clamoring for independence, without any real conception of the meaning of the word and without realizing their utter inability to maintain independence without the protec tion of the United States. Their grandiloquent talk neither deceives nor frightens the Captain of our Fleet, any more than did Admiral Montojo's guns. Friendliness is increasing and agitation is subsiding. That is the process observed by Admiral Dewey, and it is a process that can have only one ending.

We shall do well to accept the Admiral's informal report as authoritative. He probably knows more about the real state of affairs there than any other man. Certainly his means of acquiring information are a trifle better than those of mere theorists who have never been within ten thousand miles of the islands. If the best known authority regards the situation as promising, it is sheer nonsense to go conjuring up straw bogles and trembling with fear before them.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Gamaliel Bradford, William Jennings Bryan, Carl Schurz, Joseph Bailey and all the other eminent anti-expansionists should turn their eyes to Spain and fix their attention on the city of Granada. They are fond of delving into history. Plato and Edmund Burke are their familiar friends. They can quote all the philosophers to prove that expansion is an affliction and that the happy nations are those that are small and poor, if indeed not those that never were born. They accept existence as an unavoidable evil, and are convinced that the less of it any person or nation can have the better. He who makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before may be blessed, but in their view he who gives a nation two miles of territory where it had one before is an enemy and traitor, to be cursed by succeeding generations.

In that opinion they have the support of the nomen of Granada. The greatest expansionist Spain ever had was Christopher Columbus. He gave Spain the New World, and entailed on her the misery and degradation of losing it. If Ferdinand had sent him about his business, as our anti-expansionists wanted to send Dewey after he destroyed Montojo's fleet. Spain might had a quiet life and never had war ing the management of the enterprise over with the United States. Therefore, with an Tammany administration. On the conaccurate divination of the author of their mist suggests anew the importance of pro-

ery, the women of Granada stoned the statue of Columbus the other day, and there is reason to suppose that they felt better afterward. Now, if our anti-expansionists would take this hint we might be happy all around. Columbus is as much the author of our troubles as of Spain's. He had no business to come and discover us and lead the way for a pation here that hasn't sense enough not to grow. He might have known that we would not be content to remain a string of Atlantic Coast settlements, but would insist on spreading out and breaking the heart of Mr. Bradford, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Schurz and Mr. Balley. It was an impertinence for him to interfere, and downright unkind. His statue ought to be stoned, perhaps drawn and quartered, and the anti-expansionists are the persons to do it.

They feel very bad. They cannot stop th country from expanding any more than their mothers could stop them from growing out of knickerbockers; but as the mothers probably comforted themselves with a good cry over the first trousers which their babies were, so they may profitably take it out on old Columbus They themselves see that they cannot reject the treaty, but they talk of meetings to make protest and let off steam. Now, that is a good idea if gone about in the right way. But it is no use to bother the rest of the Nation with the noise of the safety-valve. Let Mr. Bradford, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Schurz and Mr. Balley assemble at the Eighth-ave, circle of Central Park and stone the statue of Columbus. Probably the circle could be exclusively secured for the occasion, and all trolley-cars and other bitter reminders of progress and expansion except the statue of the evil genius of expansion be banished from sight. There the anti-expansionists might work off their sorrow, and when tired of the exertion go into the Park and eat peanuts. Then they and everybody else would be happyor as happy as anybody can be in a world which obeys a law of growth and expansion, and in which things will not stay put even to please old

Women of Granada, we thank ye for stoning Columbus! Ye may be the cause of the soothing of weary hearts.

WHEAT AND CORN.

The outgo of wheat and of corn also is running remarkably close to that of last year. The official report for November shows exports of wheat and flour amounting to 24,468,403 bushels. In only one month last year was this quantity slightly exceeded-in September, with exports of 26,015,634 bushels. Only two other months in the record of many years, and probably in the whole history of the country, have exceeded 24,000,000 bushels-August, 1891, leading with 26,277,682 bushels, and September, 1890, closely following with 25,797,080 bushels, These three months only have surpassed November, and while February and October also had shown exports of more than 20,000,000 bushels, these were fairly matched by November and December, 1891, and by three other months in the entire record prior to last yearnamely, January and October, 1892, and August, 1893. The last four months of 1897 showed exports surpassing 21,000,000 bushels each, flour included, but December contributed only 21,-490,785 bushels, and this month seems likely to rival it.

In the five months ending with November the net exports for four and the preliminary exports for the fifth amounted to 97,953,993 bushels, against 98,084,979 bushels last year, flour included for both years, and a difference of a little over 100,000 bushels is especially worthy of notice because, except in the last half of 1891, last year's movement has never been equalled. It amounted to 120,130,463 bushels in the six months, against 129,175,394 bushels in the same six months of 1891. The final figures for last year here used were larger than the preliminary, including foreign exports less imports. But the differences are too small to affect the important fact that wheat has been going out this half-year about as largely the last seven months in the Far East have as in the last half of 1897, when the loss of crops abroad was almost unprecedented, and prowess in the May Day battle, and they com- nevertheless the outgo of corn has been well four months, and the domestic exports for the fifth, including meal, were 64,428,717 bushels in the five months ending with November, against 67,377,008 bushels last year.

The wheat exports have been much smaller in value, because of the continuing difference in price, amounting to 20 cents or more. Corn began the half-year nearly 6 cents higher than in 1897, and has been most of the time considerably higher-now about 8 cents-but the gain was not large enough to nearly balance the loss on wheat. It is growing more remarkable with every month that such a quantity of corn is taken for foreign consumption, at a price considerably higher than was paid last year, when the extraordinary movement was regarded as natural only because of the extreme searcity of wheat, which was also far above twice the price of corn at our Atlantic ports. But that nearly as much should be taken with foreign wheat crops very much larger, and wheat here much cheaper, while corn is dearer, appears to indicate that the enforced use of the American grain for food of men and animals during the prolonged trials of last year in European countries proved so satisfactory that corn is now and is likely to be extensively preferred to other food formerly used. Should this preference continue it will materially stimulate corn production in this country, which has been in a measure restricted by the want of adequate demand except for feeding, and that demand in turn has been limited by the unsettled price of meats. It would mean a good many millions to American farmers if such a demand for corn as has been seen this year and last should become customary.

The United States Supreme Court deserves the dignity of a building of its own, but let the historic chamber in which it sits be protected from any common use.

The completion of a new railroad was celebrated the other day in a Vermont town, the company giving the banquet and inviting all the prominent citizens. The first course was bouillon served in teacups. The first trustee took it for coffee, called for sugar and milk used them and passed them on to the second trustee. That official doctored his cup in like manner, and passed the trimmings, on to the third trustee, who helped himself and handed them along to the fourth. They were then conveyed to the editor, who took the contents of his cup to be tea, and used milk only. The president favored the theory that the ingredient of his chalice was coffee, and on that hypothesis treated it liberally with both milk and sugar. The clerk took sugar and no milk. When the com pany found out what the cups really contained the sentiment was general that they did not care much for bouillon anyway.

members of the Bedford Equality League, of Brooklyn, that the next Governor of Colorado would be a woman, Mrs. Sara Platt, president of the Denver Club, being named as the prospective recipient of that honor. It is a rosy beam of prophecy which events may brighten or eclipse, but it is certainly a token of the polit ical progress which women are making in that Commonwealth. They already vote and are ellgible to most offices, even to that of Chief Executive. It is not against the State but might be opposed to the female constitution on ac-

sume the burden gives testimony of patriotism and public spirit, if not of the requisite capacity and staving power.

One of the largest landed proprietors in Europe is the Prince of Schwartzenberg, who owns 207,371 hectares of land in Austria, Bohemia and Bavaria. As many as 296 different industries are conducted on them, giving employment to over seven thousand persons, about one-third of them women. There are special arrangements for insurance, to which day laborers are not obliged to contribute, though they share the benefits

PERSONAL.

The Longfellow National Memorial Association. of Washington, makes the following announce ment: "It is hoped that the project of erecting a statue to Longfellow in Washington will com itself to the public as worthy of commendation and support. statues of more than a score of eminent citizens, but among them there is not one which marks distinguished services rendered to our National literature. The Longfellow Memorial Association, filterature. The Longfellow Memorial Association therefore, appeals with confidence to the generosity of the public to aid its purpose, by subscriting liberally toward the erection of this status. The smallest contributions will be welcomed. It estimated that the sum of \$55,000 is needed to produce a statue worthy of the poet and the site As almost every American home, where the in mates love good literature, contains a copy of Longfellow's peems, it is hoped that the respons to this appeal may be both prompt and generous."

"Admiral Dewey's cabin aboard the Olympia," writes John T. McCutcheon to "The Chicago Record." "Is filled with presents from his admirers, ncluding souvenirs of all kinds. Some of the n beautiful of these are presents from Aguinaldo. The Dictator has the greatest admiration and respect for Dewey, and has a singular habit of making an elaborate gift to the Admiral whenever the latter 'calls him down.' That accounts largely for the number of Aguinaldo presents that adorn the cabin. In all the dealings Admiral Dewey has had with Aguinaldo he has treated him with the greatest courtesy when courtesy was called for, and with the greatest severity when firmness was the thing; but, in spite of the rebuffs, Aguinaldo's notes accompanying the presents invariably refer to the Admiral as 'my honorable and illustrious friend.'

"General Garcia," says the Washington corre spondent of "The Chicago Record," "had an aged colored servant who was born a slave upon his father's plantation and was brought up with him from childhood. The old negro had followed him in all his wars, and had shared his prison cells, and sat beside his bed when the General breathed his last. Every time his master groaned he would groan also, and the death which came to the one will not let the other linger much longer. The faithful servant does not care to live now. His interest in life is gone, and no one would be sur-prised if he died of grief within a short time."

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton (Episcopal), of this city, addressed the Unitarian Club, of Boston, on Wednesday, taking for his topic "The Truths of Unitarianism and Their Contributions to the Growth of Orthodoxy."

"The Pall Gazette" says that Lionel E. G. Carden, the British Consul at the City of Mexico, who has been appointed Consul-General of Great Britain at Havana, occupied the same post in Cuba about fifteen years ago, where he married an American woman.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Christmas number of "Field and Stream," magazine devoted to fishing, hunting, trapping and out-of-door life, is out. It is an extremely attractive publication, handsomely illustrated well printed. It contains several realistic and interesting stories on forest and lake life, of unusual merit and usefulness for people familiar with the handling of a rod and gun.

Mental Phenomena.—"I suppose," said the visitor at the insane asylum, "that you have frequent occasions to note that people under your charge are entirely sensible on some particular topics." "Yes," answered the superintendent. "The good sense they show on general subjects is amazing. For instance, never since I have been here have I heard of a movement among the inmates to get up a stx-day bicycle race."—(Washington Star. Says "The Kennebec (Me.) Journal": "The igno-

rant, bigoted vandal who destroyed the slabs the graves of the Spanish sailors who died while Imprisoned at Senvey's Island should be sent to Spain and given such punishment as that country

Johnny-Pa, why does the man run across the treet so rapidin? Is it to escape being run over street so rapidle? Is it to escape being run over by the electric?
Pa-No. Johnny. The man is trying to get around in front of the car in order to be hit by the bloycle that is laying for him on the other side.
Johnny-Will it hurt the man?
Pa-Oh, yes; but let us hope it will not throw the other man off his wheel. That would be very provoking.—(Boston Transcript.

The friends of a popular preacher who recently died in Louisville, Ky., undertook to raise a fund for his family. One man gave his note for ninety days for a certain amount, and when the committee explained to him that cash was needed he agreed to pay the note in cash if the committee would discount it, which was done.

"Poor Cholife!" said the girl who was in a sympathetic mood. "He just can't say 'no."
"He might shake his head, then," said the practical girl.
"No, poor fellow, his call." "No, poor fellow; his collar is too high for that."

-(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Two well-known temperance men of Kirkaldy, Scotland, were upset the other night, when returning from a temperance meeting. In its account of the mishap the local paper remarked: "Fortunately both gentlemen were sober at the time." This remark made them indignant, and they wrote a letter to the editor, saying so. Whereupon the editor kept up his end by printing this apology in the next issue of the paper: "Messrs. — and — demand an apology for our having stated that at the time of their accident they were both sober, We have pleasure in withdrawing our observation.

Johnny and Tommy, who are the noisiest children in England, were playing.
"Let's play on this doorstep," suggested Tommy,
"No," Johnny said, "there isn't any fun in doing
that. That's an empty house. Let's go down the
street and play. I know where there's a newspaper man's house. He works all night and sleeps
in the daytime."

in the daytime."

And the pair of cherubs started off to the spot where the maker of thoughts for seventy million women and men was trying to replenish his empty brain-box by the balmy-sleep process.—(Pearson's Weekly.) "The uproar was terrific," says "The Cleveland

"There were twenty-seven people talking at once. Men were shaking their fists at one another, and women were trying to make themof Prohibitionists; neither had they gathered together for the purpose of protesting against the seating of the new Congressman from Utah. No! They had just got through playing whist, and while waiting for the refreshments were explaining to another how more points might have been

"Your money or your life!" cried the robber.
"Ha! ha!" laughed the artist, and drew a pistol.
The artist had no money, and, according to the
critics, not much life, but that was not why he
laughed. He laughed because he belonged to the
school which draws rapidly and boldly, rather than
the school which draws laboriously, with great attention to detail.—(Detroit Journal. An American who has just returned from Porte

in Porto Rico in Spanish. There is one at Humaeno, one at Yauco, one at San German, one at Aguidalla, six at Mayaguez, six at Ponce, and San Juan enjoys no less than fourteen. On November 9 the first American newspaper was published in Porto Rico. It is called 'The San Juan News,' and The News is already a success, and the men who have hold of it are putting genuine American push nto it. A newspaper man from Spokane, a lawyer from my town, and a former secretary of the English Consul at San Juan make up the staff. In addition to these the paper employs a native reporter, an American as foreman for the composing-room, and two negro typesetters from St. Thomas. The 'shop' as a whole is decidedly The following curious production is from a

of hymns entitled "Bright Gems"; "Hear the clink of the coins as they fingle in the

hand; Soon they'll start on their way to some far-off heathen land. And perhaps if our friends will but generously

We can send some 'way off where our Western missionaries live.

For you know you may go to the prairies bleak and cold. su'll find people there who possess but little

And they care not for God, and religious duties

ART EXHIBITIONS,

THE MANHATTAN CLUB'S ANNUAL DIS-PLAY-AMERICAN PICTURES AT THE LOTOS-MARINES BY THE LATE EUGENE BOUDIN.

Since the Manhattan Club holds only one art exhibition in the year, the committee wisely gathers a miscellaneous collection of pictures in the stately room assigned to the purpose, Old and modern paintings hang side by side. Among the former there are some pictures of works of doubtful value, to be sure. The large "Virgin and Child," though not without charm, is far from reaching the level that it should reach in order to be attributed with confidence to Lorenzo Lotto, whose name appears opposite it in the catalogue. And we can say nothing cordial about the landscape given to Claude Lorraine, or the picture given to Guercino. But "The Jolly Toper" wears very plausibly its ascription to Hals-it is a spirited and powerful picture-and there are first-rate qualities in the 'Portrait of Sir F. Cooper," by George Romney. The two portraits by Schalken and Mignard are also pleasing, though not of major significance. The old masters in the show are, however, most to be admired for the quiet pauses they make here and there in the much longer line of modern pictures. Disappointing when examined in detail, they make their impression in the ensemble. It must be said, too, that the most interesting

of the modern works are not the most beautiful. We refer to the three large landscapes by Daubigny. The small picture, No. 48, though not one of his most brilliant things, is much more charming than its huge companions. But it is good to see Daubigny working on a large scale now and then. His characteristic touch is caressing and intimate at the same time that it is strong. In these immense canvases one misses the indispensable delicacy, and with it the man's poetic feeling; but there is something bold and strong about the otherwise empty pictures. They show that he had an intuition of what the grand style was, even if he could not quite reach it. This is perhaps most obvious in "Le Parc aux Moutons," but "Les Faucheurs" is more subtle and more impressive in its hints of a big, expansive style. brushing of the forms in this canvas is exhilarating. One could not get the same pleasure from constant intercourse with it that one gets in the case of some of the artist's smaller paintings, but one nevertheless is bound to carry the ambitious, half-successful attempt in his memory. The "Swans," of Troyon, which hangs near by, is another unusual performance, bigger in scale than all but half a dozen of the painter's many designs, and more curious than beautiful, but at the same time typical of his breadth and force. Troyon at his best and in his most natural vein is illustrated in the "Going to Market," a picture of notable mellowness and depth. The examples of Corot and Diaz are all in familiar keys and are all good. Mauve and Constable are here in admirable pictures, and the single specimen of Millet, a pastel, "Shepherdess and Sheep," is one of the lovellest designs. Inness is the most conspicuous and satisfactory of the American landscapists. Jacquet's big and somewhat garish scene of camp life, "Welcome," with soldiers and women enjoying a picnic outside one of the tents, dominates the figure pieces, but its technical polish is about all that may be put to its credit. There is more substance in the genre studies of Mr. Kappes and Mr. Douglass Volk. We may mention finally the superb "Lioness and Cubs. by Mr. Swan, a painting of great simplicity and power. There have been better shows than this one at the Manhattan Club, but it is lively and entertaining. A reception for ladies will be held

Most of the pictures in the collection at the Lotos Club have been seen before, some of them over and over again, but we are none the less grateful for that reason. In fact, it is delightful to see these old friends and to realize how well they have worn. The late Wyatt Eaton's "Reverie" is lovelier, almost, now that its tone has deepened, and "The Prelude" of Mr. T. W. Dewing seems to have a softer, more ravishing bloom than it had when it first left the artist's We venture to say hibition worth seeing. Mr. Dewing has gone far since the days when he painted it. His style is now more supple, his method has more freedom and breadth. Always imaginative, he is pow more exquisite in his dreams. But "The Prelude" brims over with the graceful, rarefled inspiration which has from the beginning permeated his work. The composition, too, is masterly. These two women, sitting with their harps before a screen of roses, are grouped naturally and with perfect judgment. They are artless to the last degree, and yet one feels that the painter has placed them in just the most felicitous of all attitudes. The treatment of the roses is perhaps a shade more analytic than it would be if Mr. Dewing were painting the picture over again, and possibly they would be more effective if they were more generalized. But we are not sure. They are very beautiful now. We are glad to see again Mr. Homer's "Army Teamsters"-with its vigorous, firm technique and its captivating humor-the noble "Visit of Nicodemus" to Christ" of Mr. La Farge; the finely designed Indian subject by Mr. Brush, "The Silence Broken," and Mr. Shirlaw's energetic little nude study, "The Swans." Decidedly it is a comforting policy, this one of bringing out old favorites. We find this, in short, despite its lack of novelty, the most uniformly artistic exhibition of American pictures that this year has produced. And the most agreeable point of all is that, while there is abundant executive facility, as witness the two panels by Mr. Chase and Mr. Mowbray, there is also a great deal of fancy and tender feeling. There are small fantasias by Mr. Arthur Davies, Mr. Robert L. Newman and Mr. Albert P. Ryder that are full of originality and poesy; there are two spirituelle studies by Mr. H. O. Walker; the "Slumber" of Mr. E. S. Hamilton recalls the dainty decorative note of the late Albert Moore, without losing its freshness and individuality; and in addition to all this there is one of George Fuller's golden canvases, "Lorette," accompanied by an equally interesting relic of William Morris Hunt, "Portrait of the Artist's Daughter." The Lotos Club deserves well of the public when it offers an exhibition like this. Less than forty pictures are shown, but within its limits the show gives a splendid account of American painting, and is studied with unalloyed contentment. Cards have been issued for next Monday and Tuesday afternoons, The late Eugene Boudin received part of his training as an artist from Troyon. He devel-

oped, however, into an original artist, retaining only that much of his master's teaching which could be of service to him in the evolution of a style of his own. He was born at Honfleur in 1824, and died at Paris last August. About fifty of his paintings may be seen at the Durand-Ruel gallery. These like the rest of the several thousand paintings he produced, represent the sea, usually with sailing vessels forming a salient feature of the composition. They disclose great delicacy and taste. The color is invariably harmonious, and is nearly always in a quiet key. Boudin had tenderness and distinction. In some of his studies, as, for example, No. 4, "Vue de la Mer A Berck," he reached an almost Whistlerian simplicity and fineness. But although he is capable in this direction he is more fully himself, and is more striking, in his synthetic treatment of shipping. Take the tiny panel on the threshold of the exhibition, No. 25, 'Etaples," or the breezy picture of "La Meuse à Rotterdam." or No. 14, "Bassin de l'Eure-Port du Havre," with its fine sky. It would be hard to beat the precision with which the lines

of spars and cordage in the ships are rendered the finesse and beauty of the effect. Furthermore, Boudin had a quality which few artists in his field possess—he could paint ships with sails swelled out by the wind, he could paint the tangle of masts and canvas soaring above the wooden hulls, he could paint tumbling waves and hurrying skies, and yet he always preserved a kind of repose, a kind of authority, which makes him a restful as well as a brilliant artist. The present exhibition fully illustrates his range. It was not excessively wide, in truth, but it was sufficiently wide for him always to leave an impression of nature and fresh feeling. His pictures were sought with mild enthusiasm during his lifetime. He stopped short of being a great master. But little by little he will be more appreciated. His sincerity and the solid merit of his work, which was always thorough and honest, will in the long run establish him permanently in an honorable and fairly elevated

GIFTS TO M'GILL UNIVERSITY. Montreal, Dec. 16 .- Lady Strathcona and her

daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, have each given McGill University \$50,000. Lord Strathcona himself has given the University, in all, \$1,485,712.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE VACANT. Albany, Dec. 16 .- Frank White, for thirteen years

in charge of the department of corporations in the Secretary of State's office, and the author of "White on Corporations," has resigned to engage in the practice of corporation and tax law in Albany and New-York. The place vacated is worth \$2,200 a year and requires a lawyer to fill it. WILL OF JOHN L. GARDNER.

Boston, Dec. 16.-The will of John L. Gardner was filed in the Suffolk Probate Court to-day. About \$200,000 is given in legacies to relatives and friends of Mrs. Gardner, who has a life interest in the rest of the estate. At her death \$275,000 is to be given to public charities, as follows: Boston Mu-seum of Fine Arts, \$100,000; Boston Lying-In Hos-pital. \$100,000; Massachusetts General Hospital, \$50,000, and \$25,000 to the rown of Brookline for its

THE SOCIETY OF THE GENESEE.

The Society of the Genesee, an organization of former residents of Rochester and its vicinity, was organized at the office of Theron G. Strong, No. William-st., yesterday afternoon. The society starts with a membership of 120. The first annual dinner of the new organization will take place in dinner of the new organization will take place in January. The following officers were elected: President, Rossiter Johnson; first vice-president. Theron G. Strong; second vice-president, J. B. Van Every; secretary, Richard T. Greene; treasurer, Levi A. Ward! Board of Governors—Paul A. Rochester, Job E. Hedges, James McMahon, Dr. S. M. Brickner, Dr. John P. Munn, Thomas F. Goodrich and Waldo G. Morse. These committees were appointed by the chairman; Dinner, Frederick McFarlin, William J. Moran, Charles E. Evans, A. P. Bigelow and Dr. J. F. Nott; finance, Seth S. Terry, A. G. Warren and J. E. Edgar.

AN AMERICAN RECESSIONAL.

(Forefathers' Day; 1898.) Our Father, by Thy gifts made bold,

Once more we raise the anthem old Of them who crost a wintry sea They left us that high heritage-

Now, in our country's golden age May we, like them, while we do live. Unto Thy Name the glory give. Before Thy swiftly conquering power

Thy instruments we were, O. Lord-

Shall this to us a claim afford? Thou ledst the Pilgrims safe to land, Yet now, close by the Pilgrims' strand, Our ships are swept beneath the brine-Yea, Lord, we recognize the Sign.

With contrite hearts we ask Thy Grace For him whose task is just begun, To free the children of the su

ARTHUR STEDMAN. (Dictated to President McKinley.)

WHO WILL HAUL IT DOWN!

THE COUNTRY NOT AFRAID TO STAND BY ITS

FLAG. From The Brooklyn Eagle.

From The Brooklyn Eagle,

With a sentence the President electrified the
South. He throw a garland on a Confederate
grave, and Georgia was aroused. Her sister Commonwealths are equally responsive to the touch at
which the last vestige of sectionalism promises to
fade away. The trip will become historical. It
commemorates the death of what could be completely obliterated only in the follows of time. It
was almost worth while to quarred with Spain if for
no other reason than that such a priceless service
should be rendered. Over the tom of sectional ser

pletely obliterated only in the foliaess of time. At was almost worth white to quarrel with Spain if for no other reason than that such a priceless service should be rendered. Over the tomb of sectionalism the President waved the flag of his country, declaring that Southerners had added new lustre to its shining stars. They have been planted in two hemispheres, he said, there to remain the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who, ne asked, will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down? The answer was an anthem, a seal, a verdict, anything that conveys the idea of an answer worthy of the question. It was marred by no whisper of discent, and it is spanning a continent, gathering volume as it sweeps across the States. Elsewhere will be asked the question. Who shall haul it down? and elsewhere will the voice of doubt be drowned, if lifted anywhere, by the thunder of a chorus.

The President is not of little faith. He realizes that there are civil victories which may be harder to win than military triumphs, but he has no misgivings. His confidence in the people of the United States is absolute. He believes that they will prove themselves to be worthy of the trusts civilization has bestowed upon them. We are on the threshold of a mighty task. We have provoked bitter hostility abroad, and critical eyes are turned in our direction. There are those here at home who would have us retreat. They are barking at the heels of progress. They would answer the President by folding up the flag at Manila, if not by withdrawing it from the heritage at our doors. They could carry their logic to its limits, only by refunding the money with which we bought Louisiana and by asking Russia to return what it cost to buy Alaska. They flaunt the Constitution in our faces, but would they have us ask Mexico to oblise us by resuming possession of one of the Pacilla States? We have moved forward since we began

They could carry their logic to its infinite, only frefunding the money with which we bought Louds and and by asking Russia to return what it cost to buy Alaska. They flaunt the Constitution in Juliances, but would they have us ask Mexico to olike us by resuming possession of one of the beard to deal with Spain, and if we are cause, to quote the President, as we look they upon the acquisitions of territory by did could have existed or any apprehension could have been felt for the wisdom of their action or their capacity to grapple with the them untried on their capacity to grapple with the them untried on their capacity to grapple with the them untried on their capacity to sprappe with the them untried on their capacity to sprappe with the them untried on their capacity to sprappe with the them untried on their capacity to sprappe with the them untried of the capacity of the capaci